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MAKES YOUR
ICE CREAM
WITH
MILKMAID
EVAPORATED
CREAM.

The China Mail.

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Work done in latest style
Enlargements and printing from
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11, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL

No. 15,648.

號六廿月六年三十一百九千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1913

丑癸亥歲年二國民華中

PRICE, \$5.00 Per Month

Thorne's

No. 4
**OLD VAT
WHISKY**

as supplied to the House
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A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

POPULAR

ASAHI BEER



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Hongkong, January 2, 1913.

THE PERIL OF THE AIR.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

A Bristol tractor bi-plane, piloted by Mr. Collins Pirey, and carrying a passenger, Mr. H. Fellows, was flying recently at a height of 1,800 feet over Lack Hill, Salisbury Plain, when the inlet valve broke, and the flames catching the carburetor, the whole machine was quickly alight.

Immediately Mr. Pirey noticed what had occurred he cut off the petrol, and commenced a volplane to earth. The pilot and his passenger reached the ground quite safely, though in the descent the latter's seat became so heated by the flames that Mr. Fellows was obliged to stand up. No sooner had they scrambled out of the machine, on touching ground, than the petrol tank exploded, and the aeroplane was completely wrecked.

Both men displayed great calmness. It is extraordinary that they should have escaped with their lives. Mr. Pirey had just returned from Italy, where he had been carrying out some trials for the Italian Government, and this was his first flight since his arrival.

Mr. Gordon England and a passenger who went up with him in a waterplane brought out of the shed on the eastern fore shore at Brighton, had an unpleasant experience on the afternoon of May 23. The conditions were perfect for hydroplane operations. Everything went satisfactorily until the descent, when the pilot was apparently in difficulties. The waterplane shot down at a dangerous angle, and the float, instead of gliding on the surface, dived under water. The whole of the machine was submerged, and the two occupants were left struggling in the water. Assistance was at once rendered from the shore. The passenger, who had taken the precaution to carry a life-belt with him, was rescued, and Mr. England was taken off the top of his machine, neither being much the worse for the adventure. The waterplane, however, was smashed and the passenger lost a camera.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.
DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MILKMAID

STERILIZED

NATURAL

MILK.

TRY IT ICED.



A Natural

Summer

Drink.

FOR SALE AT ALL GROCERY STORES.

BIJOU THEATRE.

ENTIRELY RENOVATED.

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE, COOL AND COMFORTABLE.

TO-NIGHT! SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT TO-NIGHT!

MISS OHINTA ZEREGA.

The World-renowned Classical Dancer who has performed before the Crowned Heads of Europe, will make her debut.
THIS EVENING AT 9.15 P.M.
NEW PICTURES NIGHTLY.

Hongkong, June 4, 1913.

THE EASTERN BAZAAR

(W. ASSOMULL & Co.)

Late of D'Aguilar Street HAVE REMOVED to Commodious premises at
No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

In addition to SILKS, DRAPERIES and a large variety of other Goods, an entirely new line has been opened up in JEWELLERY.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Hongkong, June 12, 1913.

Mineral Water.

The Best Table Water.

PT. Per Case, 4 Dozen, \$5.00. BABY, Per Case 4 Dozen, \$5.00.

AGENT: TOKYO HOTEL, 38A, CORNHILL ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 16, 1913.

WING FAT CHEONG,

TAILORING AND OUTFITTINGS.

Just Unpacked for Summer Wear.

WASHABLE SHOWER PROOF SUITINGS.

LIGHT WEIGHT WORSTED TROPICAL SUITS.

MADE TO ORDER WITHIN SHORTEST TIME.

NEW PANAMA HATS AND KEWEE.

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SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1897.

I buy for Cash all kinds of STAMPS of China, Hongkong, Straits and East Asia Countries, or I give in exchange various kinds of Watches, Chains and other articles. In sending, Cash or Exchange will be given as wanted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalogue and conditions of exchange to
V. B. BRAM,
AGENTS: PARIS (France).
Hongkong, April 3, 1913.

OREAM ALPACCA
LUSTRES.

SUITABLE for making LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSES and COATS. 30 inches wide. Price \$10.00 per piece of 30 yds. Cash only.
Apply ALEX. ROSS & CO., next door to Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
SAMPLE ON APPLICATION.
Hongkong, June 6, 1913.

THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL

An Ideal Family Hotel, where Living is a Real Pleasure
FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. CONVENIENTLY SITUATED. ALL MODERN COMFORT
Noted for its First Class Cuisine and Perfection of Service.
Under the Personal Management of O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.
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BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING CO. OF
HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE
MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXYACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.
Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway
Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOOR 787 x 38 x 34 1/2

Pumps empty Dock in 2 3/4 hours

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement,
providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR:

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7 1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,
LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.
Dockyard Manager, Mr. J. REED, can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon
at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK" Telephone No. 212.

SHOPPING MADE EASY.

THE STORE FOR EVERYONE

THE QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL CO.

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UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

ONE OF OUR SPECIALITIES

HIGH CLASS TAILORS & EXPERIENCED CUTTERS.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

High Standard of Quality.

Cheapest Store in the East.

Queen's Road Central: The Old Supreme Court. Telephone 1450

Hongkong, June 10, 1913.

OUR BREAD

PERFECTION.

CAKES & PASTRY

PAR EXCELLENCE

TIFFINS, DINNERS & REFRESHMENTS THE BEST.

ALEXANDRA CAFE CO.

Hongkong, April 7, 1913.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY

A LA CARTE GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

PEAK HOTEL.

CONVENIENTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

Open to the South Winds in Summer and protected from the North-east Winds in Winter.

Commanding a magnificent view of Hongkong, its harbour and adjacent islands for forty miles.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Terms: From \$5 per day. Max. Telephone Add: "Peak Hotel".
Town Office: 4, Des Vœux Road.

GRAND HOTEL.

NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, REFRESHMENTS, ACCOMMODATION

AND CLEANLINESS.

CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS THROUGHOUT.

F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs net.

in Bags of 250 lbs net.

Shewan Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

VICTORIA

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

The Standard of Excellence.

The claims made for merit in other preparations find their realization alone
in the superior merit of our

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

THE

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

A CHOICE SELECTION

FRY'S KING GEORGE V.

AND QUEEN MARY

CHOCOLATES.

CADBURRY'S IMPERIAL CHOCOLATES.

A SPECIALITY

FRESH HOME-MADE CHOCOLATES.

Weismann, Limited.

Hongkong, July 20, 1913.

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My Past, Countess Marie Lavinia (Nice of the late Empress of Austria)	\$8.00
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\$1.75 each, \$3 for 25.00	
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SOLD OUT!

THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT OF

Bulloch Lade & Co.'s
WHISKIES

(GOLD AND WHITE LABELS)

HAS ALL BEEN SOLD.

New shipment due end of June.

ORDER NOW from the Sole Agents

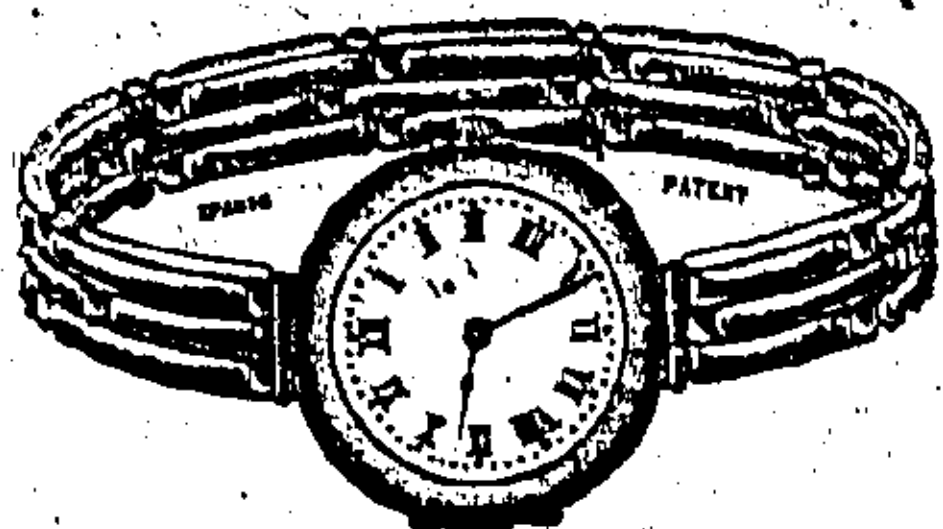
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1864)

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G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,

LADY'S GOLD WATCH BRACELETS IN LARGE VARIETY.



ENGLISH SILVERWARE.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WING KEE & CO.,

No. 47, 48 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c., &c. OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.
FRANCISCO, THE YAT, General Manager, 1788

Hongkong, August 12, 1908.

MEE CHEUNG

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

ICE HOUSE STREET,

BRANCH OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

Fashionable Xmas and New Year Cards,
LATEST SELECT VIEWS OF HONGKONG AND CANTON.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS AND IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.
Shanghai, Shun-Pui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. K.W.
Kowloon, Shun-Pui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. K.W.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1913.

GANDY'S -
BELTING -

MADE BY THE

GANDY BELT MANUFACTURING CO.,
BRISTOL, ENGLAND. HOLDS THE WORLD'S RECORDS.
IS THE ONLY ORIGINAL. 1 Prize Awarded.
SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE ENGLISH.

DODGE WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS.

ALL SIZES

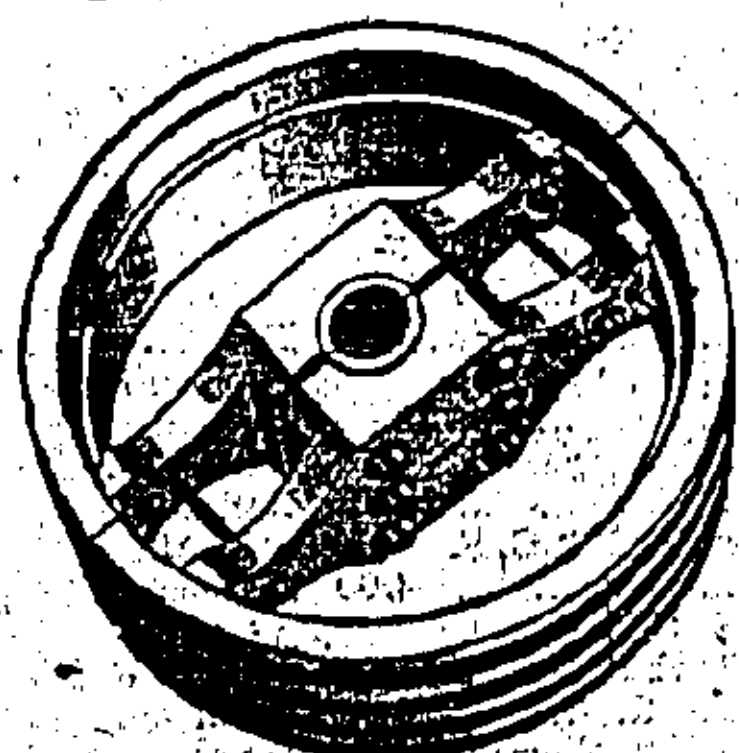
TO FIT ALL

SIZED SHAFTS

IN STOCK

FURTHER

PARTICULARS



MELCHERS & CO

MAY BE

HAD ON

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SOLE AGENTS



JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED, "Whispering Mills," London.

THE CHINA MAIL
COMBINED COLOURED
TYPHOON MAP & GUIDE

Showing tracks and daily progress of the big Typhoons
during the last twenty years.

And enabling one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND TAPED FOR HANGING

Price 40 cents

From The CHINA MAIL Office

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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-

SIMA, OCHI MUTABE, YO-
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Calleries.

AGENTS for SAKITO, & OYUBARI

HEAD OFFICE - TOKYO.

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Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu.

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Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama,

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Tel. Address for above: IWASAKI.

Office: - At, 480 5th Ed., West in Union.

AGENCIES:

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing &

Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macdonald &

Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co

Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager,

No. 2, PAPER STREET,

HONGKONG.

In the Matter of THE COMPANIES'

ORDINANCE, No. 53 of 1911,

and

In the Matter of THE SAM WANG

LAND INVESTMENT, LOAN &

AGENCY CO., LTD.

(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

no Quorum having been present,

the Meeting advertised for 7th day is hereby

adjourned to SATURDAY, the 28th June,

at the same time and place.

Hongkong, the 21st day of June, 1913.

J. HENNESSEY SEIB,

Liquidator.

789

CHEESE.

We beg to inform our customers
that we have received a new ship-
ment of our well-known CANA-
DIAN STILTON CHEESE

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

CHEN KWONG & CO., LD

GENERAL IMPORT &

EXPORT.

CANTON

LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL

STORE.

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries,

Boots and Shoes.

Makers of Jewellery, Lacquered

Ornamentary Ware.

Ironmongery, Wire and Spools.

Foreign Goods for gentlemen made to

order by our own tailors.

Large assortment of Chinese Silks and

Foreign Goods of every description.

All goods sold at reasonable Prices.

The Cheapest and Best place in Canton &

Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign

Goods.

SHE PAT POO STREET,

CANTON and

Nos. 237, 235, Des Voeux Road,

and No. 120, Connaught Road Central,

Tel. No. 811.

Hongkong.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate

versed in literature, has been a teacher

to European officials and merchants in this

Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Euro-

peans to pass in the Chinese examination, and

is possessed of a first rate certificate as a

Chinese teacher. He has also a good know-

ledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese

language are requested to write him at

Office, 4th floor or direct to 57, Holly-

wood Road, 1st floor.

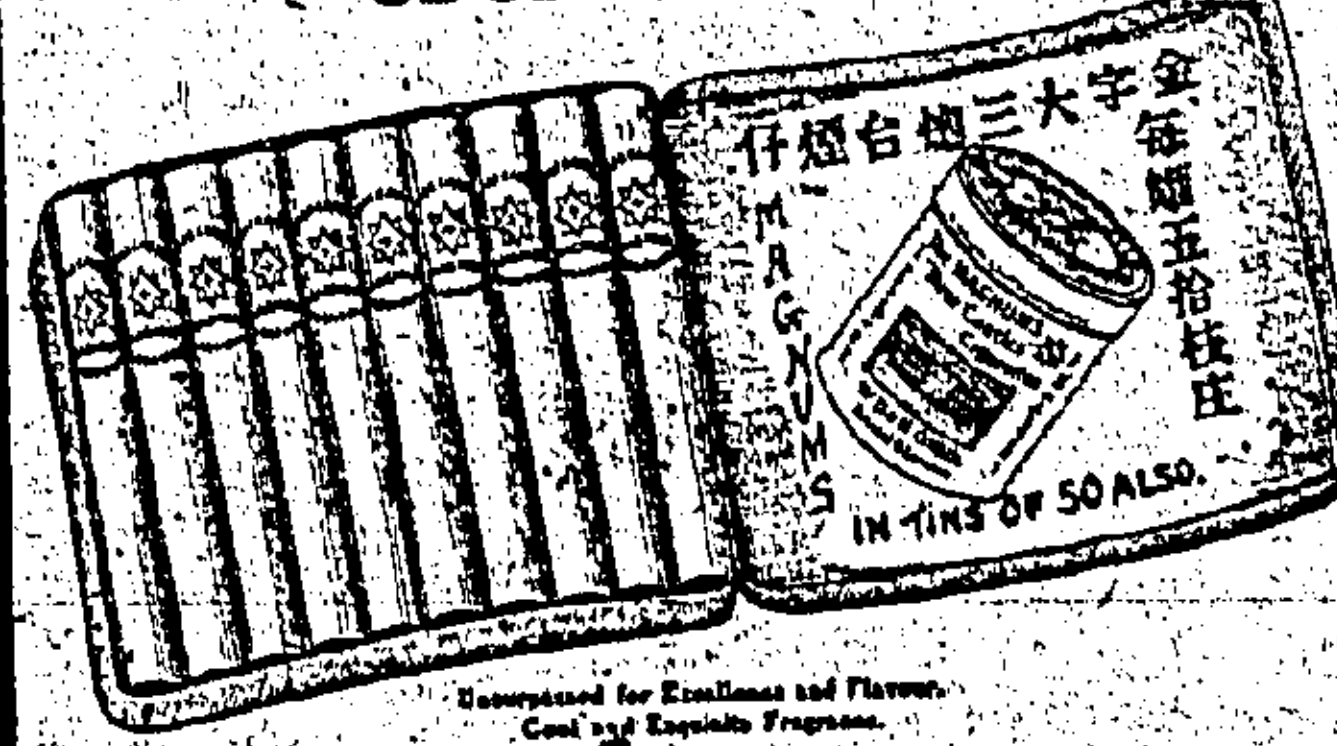
Hongkong, May 17, 1912.

DON'T Forget after the Show, Support

and Light Refreshments.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Open Till Midnight.

Important Notice
to SmokersTHREE CASTLES
CIGARETTES

"MAGNUMS" can now be obtained in the new packing - 10's Aluminium
Curved Pocket Cases. This is the most convenient way in which Golfers, Yach-
men, and, in fact, ALL SPORTSMEN can carry "THREE CASTLES".
Cigarettes in the pocket, because it fits the pocket and there is no unnecessary
bulk or weight. They are also sold in tin of 50.

W.D. & H.O. WILLS
BRISTOL and LONDON

RELEASED BY KAISER.

London's Greeting to British
Officers.

LIEUT. STEWART.

Captain Trench and Lieut. Stewart, two
of the three British officers convicted of
espionage in Germany, who have been re-
leased by order of the Kaiser, arrived in
London on May 22 having travelled
together from Berlin, and received a warm
welcome. These two officers were confined
in the fortress of Glatz, Lieut. Brindley,
who was kept a prisoner at Koenigsstein, is
travelling home through Austria.

A group of friends of the officers who
returned the same day were waiting on the
quay at Queenborough when the Dutch
mail boat, Koenigsstein Regatta, arrived
from Flushing. Among them were Mrs.
Stewart and Mr. Nesbitt, a cousin of Lieut.
Stewart.

When the steamer came into sight Lieut.
Stewart was seen on the bridge sig-
nalling with his straw hat, and he was
the first passenger ashore. Having em-
braced his wife and shaken hands with his
cousin, he presented Captain Trench, who
was also warmly greeted, and the party
then made their way to a reserved carriage
on the boat train.

Captain Trench appeared bronzed and
well, and laughed heartily at the efforts of
the "Pro" photographers on the pier to
obtain pictures of the party. His com-
panion, taller and spare of frame, also
signalling in good health and in high spirits.

LIFE IN THE FORTRESS.
Both officers declined at first to make
any statement on the subject of their im-
prisonment and release. After they had
boarded the train, however, Captain Trench
handed to the Daily News representative
the following statement, which he had
permitted upon a sheet of paper aboard the
mail boat.

The welcome news of pardon was brought
to me personally by the fortress com-
mandant at 10 p.m. last Monday. I am
very grateful for this having been granted.
Imprisonment in a fortress is in many ways
analogous to our imprisonment for first-
class misdemeanors.

Since the escape of Captain Lax the res-
trictions have been very stringent and the
precautions strict. Each of the British offi-
cers had a sentry posted at his window day
and night, and during the four hours
allowed for exercise this sentry followed
him round the small courtyard at the top
of the fortress the only place where exercise
was allowed. Here nothing but the sky
and the walls of the courtyard could be
seen.

All communication with each other was
strictly guarded against, and no conversation
with any of the German officers confined
for duelling was allowed. On the other
hand, I was always treated as an officer,
and with the utmost politeness, and was
allowed many small things which helped to
break some of the monotony of imprison-
ment. Solitary confinement, however,
becomes very irksome. Release therefore,
is particularly pleasant.

BACK TO THE ARMY AGAIN.

Captain Trench, who is still an officer on
the active list, attached to the Royal Marine
Light Infantry, intimated that it was his
intention to report himself at the Admiralty
this morning.

The circumstances of Lieut. Stewart's
trial, his protest against a trial behind closed
doors, and his declaration that he was not
guilty of the charges on which he was con-
victed - protest which he has repeated and
always maintained - are still fresh in the
public mind. Last night, however, when
asked to speak about his case, he would only
reply: "It is better at this time that I
should make no statement," with the addi-
tion that it was his intention to report on
his regiment (the West Kent Ye-
mory) in camp in Arundel Park.

An uproarious welcome awaited the re-
leased officers at Victoria. Friends and
relatives both were gathered on the plat-

form, among them being Mr. Stewart's
father and mother, and a demonstrative
party of officers and men of the West Kent
Yeomany. When the officers alighted
they were received with a huge cheer.
Captain Trench evaded the demonstration,
quietly greeting his friends, and driving
away with his sister almost unconscious.
Mr. Stewart was given an ovation. First,
his father clasped him on the back and
took him by the hand, and his mother
and an elderly relative embraced him
again and again. Then the Yeomen and
others surrounded him and cheered until
rafters rang.

ELECTROCUTED IN A BATH.

A lady living at Saint Cloud has been
the victim of a curious accident. She was
taking a bath recently when the electric
bell from the bathroom rang in the kitchen
and a loud cry came from Mrs. Casignol.

A servant ran to the bathroom, and re-
ceiving no reply to his knocking, broke
in the door. Mrs. Casignol was found
lying dead in the bath. Her hand was
routin on the bell-push, and on her arm
was a peculiar dark stain running up to
shoulder. A stippled stain ran from the
head to the region of the heart.

An engineer's examination has shown
that the electric bell wire had come into
contact with the lighting circuit of a high
voltage. In some manner connection had
also become established between the latter
circuit and the bath, so that when Mrs.
Casignol pressed the bell-push she com-
pleted a circuit through her body and was
instantly electrocuted.

CINEMA WHENS.

When any kind of a shop fails it be-
comes a picture-palace.

When a picture-palace fails it becomes
a white-clothes.

When a film is preceded by a certi-
ficate signed by the censor, saying that
he has approved of it, the audience's
anticipatory excitement is rarely ex-
cessive.

When a strong wind rules the sitting-
room, disturbing the dresses or aprons of
the women and blowing the curtains and
papers about, you may know that you
are witnessing an American drama.

When a series of luminous dots and
dotted breaks dot on the picture, you know
that relief is at hand, for the film is
nearly over. - From Punch.

COUGHING INTO
CONSUMPTION

Only a Cough, but you stop

while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

The finest preparation of fish
oil for combating severe coughs.
CURES any cough that is
only a cough. Very palatable.
OF ALL CHEMISTS

BOTTLES 1/6, 2/6, 3/6, 4/6, 5/6, 6/6, 7/6, 8/6, 9/6, 10/6, 11/6, 12/6, 13/6, 14/6, 15/6, 16/6, 17/6, 18/6, 19/6, 20/6, 21/6, 22/6, 23/6, 24/6, 25/6, 26/6, 27/6, 28/6, 29/6, 30/6, 31/6, 32/6, 33/6, 34/6, 35/6, 36/6, 37/6, 38/6, 39/6, 40/6, 41/6, 42/6, 43/6, 44/6, 45/6, 46/6, 47/6, 48/6, 49/6, 50/6, 51/6, 52/6, 53/6, 54/6, 55/6, 56/6, 57/6, 58/6, 59/6, 60/6, 61/6, 62/6, 63/6, 64/6, 65/6, 66/6, 67/6, 68/6, 69/6, 70/6, 71/6, 72/6, 73/6, 74/6, 75/6, 76/6, 77/6, 78/6, 79/6, 80/6, 81/6, 82/6, 83/6, 84/6, 85/6, 86/6, 87/6, 88/6, 89/6, 90/6, 91/6, 92/6, 93/6, 94/6, 95/6, 96/6, 97/6, 98/6, 99/6, 100/6.

We now manufacture the new IN-
VISIBLE bifocal lens for near and
distant vision. No cement to blister
no annoying dividing lines.

EYES SCIENTIFICALLY EXAMINED.
WE GUARANTEE SATISFAC-
TION.



Hongkong, January 9, 1913.

INTIMATIONS

EVERY BEETLE
EVERY BUG

To killed
once "Keating's" comes
into thorough contact
with it.

Sold in Tins only.
The unrivalled way to
kill beetles, bugs and all
household insects is to

Use
KEATING'S
POWDERNORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE LISTED THE NAMES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1911.

£23,561,388.

Authorized Capital £2,000,000

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000

Paid-up Capital £2,437,500

Life & Fire Funds £3,899,114

Life & Annuity Funds £1,136,100

Sinking Fund Account £8,513

£23,561,388

Revenue Fire branch £3,567,158

Life and Annuity £1,973,269

Branches £343,699

Revenue Marine Department £30,193

Other Receipts £30,193

£23,561,388

The Accumulative Funds of the various

Branches are separately invested, and, by

Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet

the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO

Agents.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE

SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS, HONGKONG.

J. T. HAMILTON, GENERAL MANAGER

FOR THE EAST, TOKYO.

New Insurance Paid for £25,567,500

Outstanding Insurance amounts

£23,561,388

Assets amount to £210,000,000

Surplus amounts to £17,899,114

Dividends to Policyholders

£10,575,187

Total paid Policyholders 1910

£10,575,187

Gross earnings from interest

and Rent for 1910

£1,646,628

Gross rate of income from

Investments 1910

4.48%

Hongkong, Feb. 23, 1912.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

EVERY KIND

of

Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER

OHERRY & CO.,

FEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, May 5, 1913.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

No. 14, D'ARLUE STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation Free.

OYSTERS: Fresh, Fried or Stewed.

Fishes: Haddock, Clippers, &c.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Want' Advertisements
PREPAID

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$15,000,000
Total \$30,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROVISIONS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. S. Gubbay, Esq., Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq., Esq.
G. R. Linton, Esq., Esq.
F. Lieb, Esq., Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 3½ per cent. per annum.
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, May 13, 1913.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, July 1, 1913.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £1,500,000
PAID-UP do £1,125,000
RESERVE FUND £325,000
Total £2,450,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40 THE LONDON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Madras, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

AGENTS IN JAPAN:
Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted, and Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of customers. Letters of Credit granted on agents and Correspondents all over the world.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2½ per cent. Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
A. R. LINTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 19, 1913.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: 35, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Madras, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4½ per cent. or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED & COLLECTED.

MAILS AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

QEO. HOGG,
Manager,
No. 3, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, November 1, 1912.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853, HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000
Total £2,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROVISIONS £1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. S. HEWITT,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, April 9, 1913.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Yen 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL Yen 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND Yen 18,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS AT:
ASTORIA, HAKATA, LYOON, BOMBAY, NAGASAKI, CALCUTTA, NEWCHANG, CHANGCHUN, NEW YORK, DAIKIN (DAIKU), OSAKA, FUKUOKA (MUKDEN), PEKING, HANKOW, KYOKKO (PORT ARTHUR), HOSOGUCHI, SAN FRANCISCO, HARBIN, SHANGHAI, KOBE, TIENTSIN, LIAO-YANG, TIENTSIN, LONDON, LOS ANGELES.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.
EISHI ONO,
Manager.
Hongkong, March 31, 1913.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL 50,000,000 (=25,000,000/-)
PAID-UP CAPITAL 45,000,000 (=22,500,000/-)
RESERVE FUND 1,769,688 (=£ 841,088/-)
Total 56,769,688 (=£ 28,384,844/-)

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarra, Sourabaya, Djember, Cheribon, Tapan, Pualang, Pualang, Sontak, Djogjakarta, Bandung, Padang, Medan, Teling Teling (Deli), Palembang, Telok Betong, Kota Radja, (Achen), Macassar, Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at: Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.

LONDON BRANCHES:—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on the East, on the Continent in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2½ per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.

Do 6 months 3½ per cent. per annum.

Do 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

A. F. VAN REEF, Agents.
Hongkong, May 19, 1913.

AGENTS:

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 2, Old Street, Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.

SCOTLAND:—F. L. BROWN, 8, New St. David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE, MATTHEW FRANK & Co., 18, Rue de la Grange, Bateli Paris.

NEW YORK:—T. E. BROWN, Ltd., 20, Nassau Hall, West 2nd Street, New York City.

THE CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 52, West 2nd Street.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Port generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—Gordon & Gorton, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON:—W. M. SMITH & Co., Ltd., 11, 12, New Bridge Street, Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &—KELLY & WATSON, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—A. S. WATSON & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Oulton, Farnell & Co., Pootung Street & Co., Shanghai, Kaitai & Wai, Ltd., Yokohama, Kaitai & Wai, Ltd.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD., 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

IF you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainties dished at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

WORK OF LORD NICHOLSON'S COMMITTEE.

When Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson was called in to preside over the Committee appointed by the Government of India, his colleagues were Sir William Meyer, now Finance Member of Council; Lieutenant-General Sir Percy Lake, Chief of the General Staff in India; and Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Seaton, commanding the Burma Division. The Committee were instructed by their terms of reference—First, to carry out a comprehensive survey of the various circumstances requiring the use of military force which may arise out of the external or internal situation in India, under the conditions which now exist or may probably arise during the next few years. Secondly, to consider and report on the numbers and constitution of the armed force which should be maintained in India to meet these obligations. Thirdly, to consider and report whether and, if so, what measures for the reduction of military expenditure are compatible with the efficient maintenance of that force.

The inquiry thus covered a wide field, and it is known that the labours of the Committee have been assiduous and prolonged. But it has also been known for some time past that a division of opinion has taken place within the Committee. Lord Nicholson and Sir William Meyer have signed what must be called by courtesy a majority report, because the distinguished Field-Marshal was given the invidious advantage of a casting vote. But Sir Percy Lake and Sir Robert Seaton are credited with having taken strong exception to many of the proposals made by their colleagues, and will doubtless draft a minority report.

WHITE OFFICERS.

It is inexpedient to attempt to forecast the opinions of Lord Nicholson and his colleagues, but in view of the known division of opinion in the Committee a few remarks may be offered upon three subjects, which are much discussed among soldiers and will probably bulk largely in the Committee's reports. These three subjects are, first, the question of white officers in the Indian Army; secondly, that of peace establishments and reserves; and, thirdly, the general question of the completion of the Kitchener scheme.

Lord Kitchener recommended that there should be 15 British officers with each cavalry regiment and battalion of infantry of the Indian Army. According to Colonel Seely there was in December, 1912, a deficiency of 575 officers in the Indian Army on mobilization, against which might be set 108 reserve, retired, and unemployed officers whose services might be available. Such statistics give no warrant for any reduction of numbers.

A favourite expedient of economists is the increase of the Reserve at the expense of peace establishments. In considering this question we must bear in mind that not all the principles of modern military organization are applicable to India. It is our object in the West to provide in the country, and especially in the Reserves, the largest possible number of trained men. In India our object is almost the reverse, and no measure could be more imprudent than one which would fill the country with large numbers of Reservists trained to arms. To carry on for six months of war, given the peace establishments of to-day, we require about 50,000 Reservists for the Indian Army, and if peace establishments are reduced those numbers must be augmented, and it would not be prudent to augment them. Actually the Reserve is only about 30,000. We cannot create an Army on Western lines in India under present conditions, and there is no help for it until the active loyalty of the majority of the people is assured.

The long and short of it is that the Army in India has to fight practically on its peace establishment, which must consequently be high.

THE KITCHENER SCHEME.

The outstanding criticism of the Government of India and of the Cabinet at home is that they have failed to complete a scheme which in principle they accepted. The main duty of the Government of India is to complete the nine field divisions of the original plan, and until this is done, the Government of India and the Cabinet at home will have failed in a duty which they owe to the country and to posterity.

It may very likely be the case that the original scheme may require some troops to-day than those provided by the normal scale established in Lord Kitchener's day. But this possibility was taken into account when the nine divisions were proposed, and it was always contemplated that in case of serious disturbances one or two divisions might be allotted to their suppression. It is easier for the Government of India to handle troops as they please, if those troops are completely found and ready to be moved in any direction, than if they are allotted of transport and medical provision on the pretext that they are a lot to garrison work, and need not be ready to take the field.

The failure to complete the Kitchener scheme is a dereliction of Imperial duty for the Government of India, and the Government of India has failed in a duty which they owe to the country and to posterity.

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SHIPPING.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI.

INTIMATIONS

LOCATION:—CAUSEWAY BAY.

HIPPODROME CIRCUS

LAST 3 NIGHTS

OUR FOURTH PROGRAMME

TO-NIGHT at 9.15 Sharp.

RIDING COMPETITION

\$30.00 will be given to any Competitor Standing on his feet on the Pad aided by the mechanic, and \$10.00 to the competitor making the best attempt. Note: All competitors must keep their hands clear of the mechanic rope.

Last Matinee-Saturday, June 28th.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEE OUR DAILY HAND-BILLS.

Special Late Train after each Performance.

Box Plan at ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

Hongkong, June 24, 1919.

COL. BOB LOVE, Touring Manager.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

3 STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 2,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1919.

DINNEFORD'S
The Physician's
Cure for Gout,
Rheumatic Gout
and Gravel.
Safe and most
Effective Remedy
for Regular Use.

MAGNESIA
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache,
Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Biliary Affections.

THE satisfaction of knowing you have the best sauce
gives the crowning touch to the enjoyment of
each meal.

And your satisfaction is just as great when you know
that **LEA & PERRINS'** is also the cheapest—because it
goes farther and gives most satisfaction, appetite and
enjoyment.

The white writing on
the Red Label:

Lea & Perrins
Worcestershire Sauce

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhea by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by
J. G. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORK, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

PAY OF OFFICERS.

Indian and Colonial.

Hardships and Inequalities.

(By the "Military Correspondent to the London Daily Telegraph.")

When the system of officers' duties, exchanges, pay, and promotion was evolved, nearly 150 years ago, the rules still in force were adopted to ensure just treatment, and to enable officers to live on their pay. Naturally they no longer answer the purpose. More than half the Army serves abroad, yet officers of British Regiments get no consideration whatever in the pension rules for service in the tropics, although they suffer in health from such service, and a considerable number lose their health altogether, to retire from the Army broken and useless men between the ages of 20 and 30.

The health of the Army has enormously improved within the last few years, because the Army has been better administered, and because the service of sanitation has been more intelligently directed, but far more officers have died of enteric and typhoid from preventable infection than have been slain in battle.

EXPENSES IN INDIA.
In the eighteenth century it was deemed that the officers of Indian native regiments should receive special rates of pay and pension. When it became a fixed plan to quarter British regiments in India their officers were ordered to receive approximately the same rate of pay as their Indian comrades, but not to get the Indian pensions—because of the operation of the Purchase system. Indian officers, however, since the Mutiny, have had their pay and also their opportunities for earning their money.

On the other hand, the expenses of living in India are now double what they were in the Mutiny—perhaps more than double. In 1857 officers could easily live on their pay, even in British cavalry. Today life in a British cavalry regiment is considerably more expensive in India than in England, owing to the competition between regiments in purchasing polo ponies. A tournament pony costs between £80 and £150, and young officers keep three or four of them. There is no rule to that effect in the regulations, but it is best not to serve in one of these regiments unless the young officer is prepared to follow custom in this respect. Many borrow from native moneylenders at 10 per cent, or more to enable them to do what is expected of them, and although the rulers of the Army are well aware of these dangerous abuses, which undermine the discipline of the officer corps and kill any chance of fairly selecting the best on their military merits, irrespective of their purses, nothing is done to check them.

FOREIGN METHODS AND OUR OWN.

It is continually asserted by War Ministers that our Army is better than it used to be, but it is not the Army of the fifties or sixties which we shall have to fight if there is war, but the army of a great Continental State; therefore, it is with such an army that we should institute comparisons. The French have a great overseas army. Its soldiers are enrolled voluntarily, its officers have special rates of pay and pension, which enables them to live independently of private fortune. Why should not ours? To take a single instance: Owing to mail contracts the Government of England and France can negotiate with trans-oceanic lines of ships to enable their officers to travel to and from their foreign stations at special rates. All Governments do so except the British. The line of steamers which plies between Bombay and England, which has the very valuable mail contract, charges a very exorbitant price to officers who are compelled by the date of their orders for rejoining to travel by their ships. Large numbers are to be found travelling 2nd class, in company which under ordinary circumstances they would be forbidden to mix with, and whenever dates permit they travel by German or Austrian vessels.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that in such matters the interests, and even the just claims, of officers are invariably neglected by the highly-paid officials who are responsible for regulating such matters. An officer may be posted to a line battalion quartered in the plains of India. He may be, and often is, promoted into the linked battalion in India, which has the very valuable mail contract, charges a very exorbitant price to officers who are compelled by the date of their orders for rejoining to travel by their ships. Large numbers are to be found travelling 2nd class, in company which under ordinary circumstances they would be forbidden to mix with, and whenever dates permit they travel by German or Austrian vessels.

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It is quite impossible to rectify all the grievances and anomalies which are gradually making it less and less worth the while of a capable, energetic, and gentlemanly young man to join the Army. Naturally, there is keen competition to get appointed to an Indian regiment, for the Indian service at least pays its way, and, therefore, it has the pick of all the aspirants for commissions. Consequently, India lovers tell on British lips, but not in India, that a garrison and the cream of her youth as officers to reside

regiments. At present these forces and officers are not available in case of a life-and-death struggle between Britain and a European State.

A PROPOSED REFORM.

Although French officers serving overseas receive pay enough to live upon, and gain an advantage in pension over those who remain in France, there is no hard and fast line of demarcation. Officers may be transferred from the African to the Continental troops. No good reason exists why this just and healthy rule should not also be applied to our Army. The present academic test in Indian language, known as the "higher standard," should be modified to a practical test of conversation, for there is no Hindustani literature, and Indian soldiers are not in the habit of writing. When once an officer can speak fluently and idiomatically he should be liable to transfer from a British to an Indian regiment and conversely.

There is no sense in discriminating between the two services, and great advantages are to be gained by amalgamation. Of course, existing rights should be respected, and Indian pensions should be granted for service in that country. It is not unheard of for Indian officers to serve for long years in England, or elsewhere on the staff, thus earning the Indian rate of pension, while officers of line regiments serving in India for twenty years or more gain nothing at all when they retire. It is no one's business at present to redress these gross inequalities.

COMMAND OF REGIMENTS.

Perhaps the most important difference between the officer corps of the British and Continental armies lies in the systems respectively employed for selecting the higher ranks and for eliminating the less fit. In England this is done by academic examinations, for which marks are given as in school examinations, and by a system of secret annual reports by the regimental commander. In the artillery battery commanders report on their officers. Anomalies always exist, even in matters where a uniform scheme is most urgently needed. In other armies academic examinations do not exist when once an officer is appointed officer. It is reckoned that he is fit to do his duty in the subordinate ranks. In our service elimination of the less fit takes place among the juniors. Sometimes very harshly and with little or no regard to military merits, but rather with regard to the social qualities and advantages of the young officer in certain regiments.

In France and Germany junior officers are known to be capable of their role, and unless they do wrong they are not molested. With the seniors, however, it is very different. In Germany especially. After all manoeuvres a certain proportion of failures are remorselessly retired, and therefore the German colonels and generals are probably the best in Europe, now as in 1870. In our Army, once the stage of senior officer is reached, a certain prescriptive right seems to be admitted to further promotion.

Promotion exclusively by military merit to the rank of colonel would do a great deal to render the Army a real profession, would make it a more formidable fighting power, and would go far to enable men to serve in it on their pay. It may be a difficult reform to inaugurate, and very unpopular in certain social circles, but it would cost nothing. It is just to add that within the last three years notable progress has been made in this direction in the Home Army.

REARRIAGE ROMANCE.

Claim to £20,000 for a Baby's Sale.

New York, May 25.

Before leaving for Maidenhead, England, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas F. Davis, of Pointhorne, California, were yesterday remarried at San Diego, changing their names to Mr. and Mrs. James F. Douglas Bishop. Their infant child was at the wedding.

Mr. Bishop said that he is a son of the late Mr. James Bishop, of Maidenhead. He left home eleven years ago under the assumed name of Davis and married Miss Mary Keith, the daughter of a prominent family in San Diego, in 1910. A year ago a relative died leaving him £20,000, and he is returning to England to claim this and his father's estate for the sake of the baby.

Miss Emily Duncan, the lady chairman of the West Ham Board of Guardians, has been specially permitted by the Lord Chancellor to act as a justice of the peace in the matter of lunacy at the workhouse infirmary. Miss Duncan, it is stated, is the first lady who has been allowed to officiate in this capacity.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real, rich, red blood—plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

FOR a good Solid meal is Part of Table D'Or with Wines & Liqueurs at the Back. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Thursday, June 26th, 1919.
At 100 cents per Dollar American.

Butcher Meat.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut—Mist Lung 1st	15
Beef—Ham Ngau Yuk	18
Ross—Shiu	18
Breast—Nagu Lam	12
Soup—Tong Yuk	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	18
Sirloin Colom—Ngau Lau	28
Sausages—Ngau Chang	20
Bullock's Brains—Know	10
Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	45
Cornd—Ham Ngau	50
Heart—Ngau Sum	12
Ham, Salt—Ngau Kip	15
Salt	18
Feet—Ngau Kark	8
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	8
Tail—Ngau Mei	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	15
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Calve Head & Feet—Ngau Chai-tau-kau	25
Mutton Chop—Yeung Fui Kwat	15
Leg—Yeung Pei	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shan	22
Pine Chidlings—Chu Chong	27
Brains—Chu Know	2
Feet—Chu Kark	15
Chu Chas	12
Head—Chu Tau	18
Heart—Chu Sum	each 10
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	8
Liver—Chu Con	15
Pork Chop—Chu Pui Kwat	23
Leg—Chu Pei	27
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	20
Chu Trap Pig's Fry	30
Sheep Head & Feet—Yeung Tau Kark	25
Heart—Yeung Sum	7
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	8
Liver—Yeung Con	15
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	19
Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	25
501 Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau	25
Yeast—Ngau Chai Yuk	18
Sausages—Ngau Chai Chang	20

Poultry.

Chicken—Kai Chai	32
Capons, Large, small—Sip-Kai	32
Ducks—Ap	2
Doves—Pan Kan	20
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	per doz. 30
Fowls, Cankin—Kai	3
Hagons—Hoi Nam	3
Geese—Ngai Kai	24
Goose, Wild—Shang-ho Yea Ngai	each 25
Quack Duck—Wong Kung	each 25
Hare, Shanghai—Tu Chai	—
Partridge—Che Khoo	—
Pheasant—Shan Kai	—
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 30
Hothow—Hoi How Pak Kap	25
Quail—Um-Chun	24
Wild Ducks—Shang-ho Hoi Ap	—
Tail—Sui Ap Chai	—
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang-shing Sai Ap	—

Fish.

Barbel—Ka Yu	24
Bream—Sin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	18
Carp—Li Yu	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	10
Codfish—Man Yu	16
Croaker—H	16
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	18
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	17
Dace—Wong Mei Lam	10
Dog Fish—Tit Yu Sa	10
Cods, Congee—Hoi Mann	9
Fresh water—Tam Shi Y	20
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	32
Frogs—Tien Kai	32
Garoupe—Sek Pan	56
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	12
Hurrings—Leo Pak	22
Halibut—Choung Kwan Kap	24
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	22
Loach—Wu Yu	23
Lobsters—Lung Ha	25
Mackerel—Chi Yu	14
Monk Fish—Mung Yu	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	20
Oysters—San Yu	18
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	16
Porche—Tau Loo	18
Pike—Fa Pau Dong	8
Plaice—Pan Yu	20
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	20
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	32
Pawns—Ming Yu	40
Ray—Pai Fa Yu	0
Roach Fish—Sok Es Kung	16
Roach—Chan Yu	10

Seafood.

Barrel—Ka Yu	24
Bream—Sin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	18
Carp—Li Yu	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	10
Codfish—Man Yu	16
Croaker—H	16
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	18
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Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	32
Pawns—Ming Yu	40
Ray—Pai Fa Yu	0
Roach Fish—Sok Es Kung	16
Roach—Chan Yu	10

Salmon—Mist Lung	32
Shark—Sa Yu	8
Skate—Po Yu	8
Shrimps—Ha	20
Snapper—Lap Yu	23
Soles—Tat Sa Yu	24
Tench—Wan Yu	20
Turbot—Choi Hoi Yu	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kort Yu	52
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	—

Almonds—Hung Yan	10 30
Apples (California)—Kam San Ping Kho	30
(Chile)—Tin Chai Ping Kho	—
Small—Hoi Tong	—
Custard—Fan Lai Chi	—
Bananas, (bridge), Macao—San Heng Chai	4
Chestnuts, Chinese—Yong Lai	—
Carambola—Yeung Tse	—
Cocconuts—Yeh Tse	each 12
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	15
America—Kun San Ning Moong	8
Lichies Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	5 25
Fresh—	12
Limes, (Siam)—Sai Kung Ning Moong	each 15
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong	15
Mangosteens—San Chuk Tse	40
Oranges, (Canton)—San-shing Tin Ching	15 25
Oranges Sweet	—
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shooi	15
(Canton), Cooking—Sa Lay	20
Peanuts—Fa Sang	—
Pecanmons Large—Hung Chai	—
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Poon Tin Paw Law	each 12
2nd—	10
Plum—Tai Chai	15
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	—
Pineapple, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 25
Shanghai—Lo Kwai	—
Walnuts—Hoi Yau	15 14
Green—Sang Hop Tse	—
Water Melon—Kam San Sai Kwai	each 15
(China) Sai Kwai	—
Grapes—Sang Po Tai Tse	15

Artichokes, Shanghai—Shoung-hoi Ah	10
Chin Chai	—
Bears, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tse	—
(French), Shanghai—Shoung Hoi	—
Pin Tse	—
Sprout—Ah Cho	—
Ying—Tau Ko	—
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tan	each 2
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yau	—
Rad—Hung Koi	—
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	10
Cabbage Red—Hung Yea Choy	—
Cabbage, Shanghai—Yeh Chai	—
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kam Shan	15
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Cho Fa	each 10
Medium size—Ching Yeh Cho Fa	—
Small size—Sai Yea Chai Fa	—
Carrots—Kam Shun	15
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choi	10
En—Yung	—
Chillies Dried—Gon Lai Chai	25
Rad—Hung Far	—
Green—Ching La Chai	10
Curry Stuff, English—Kai Lai Chai	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	—
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Garlic—Que Tau	8
Ginger, young—San Tse Kung	—
old—Lo Kung	10
Horse Radish, Shai—Lai Kwa	15
Indian Corn—Suk Mal	each 5
Leeks—Yeung Sang Chai	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	15
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Cho Koo	30
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam San Hong Kwa	each 15
Okra	15
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chong Tan	8
Green—Sang Chong	5
Shanghai—Shang-hoi Chong Tan	—
Papaw, 1st qual.—Tai Man San Kwa	each 15
2nd—	12
Parsley—Kam Yiu	12
Green Peas—Ching Tan	—
Potato, Sweet—Fan Shu	8
Shanghai—Shang-hoi Shai Yu	—
Japan—Yut Poon Shai Yu	—
American—Yu Ki	—
Footchew—Fook-chow Shai Yu	—
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai	—
Rhubarb (French)—Tai Won	12
Sage—Tse So	8
Shallots—Gon Chan Tau	8
Squash—Yin Ch	5
Tomatoes—Yan Tse	8
Taro—Wu Tse	9
Turkies, Pond, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	—
Vegetable Marrow—Chai Kwa	—
(Am)—Kam San Chai Yu	—
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Che	15
Lily root—Yan Ngau	—
Yam—Ta Shu	—

The prices necessarily vary from day to day and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at any one price quoted.

W. BOWEN ROWLANDS
Secretary Sanitary Board

A Perfume of sweet and lasting fragrance

A.S. WATSON & CO. LTD

Chemists,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

JUST ARRIVED.

CONSIGNMENT.

NEW VICTOR RECORDS

BY THE

Empress of Japan.

Exclusive Distributors

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

Powell's

TELEPHONE 346.

GENT'S OUTFITTERS.

'SAXONE'

Footwear for Gentlemen

(A FIT FOR EVERY FOOT)



Boots Shoes \$11.00 \$10.00

EACH PAIR GUARANTEED.

m. Powell, Ltd.

THE EDWARD O. DISPENSARY, G. & Co., Ltd.
Chemists and Druggists
GREAT REDUCED PRICES
Prescriptions Accurately Dispensed
Care Doses, Patent Medicines, etc.
82A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG.
Hong Kong, July 30, 1912.

which is screwed to the nozzle and pipe emerging from the mixing chamber. There is a cock at the lower end of the pipe, which is the upper end when the tank is inverted for use; but this cock was found to be rather a weak feature of the apparatus, as it was apt to stick. The larger tanks also used consist of two cylinders 30 in. high and 16 in. in diameter, each of a capacity of 30 gallons; the two cylinders are joined by pipes and are also connected with steam-pipes, by which means a liquid jet 50 ft. long through a 1 1/2-in. hose may be obtained. One of these large tanks is installed in each fire-room of oil-burning destroyers. The ingredients, especially the sodium bicarbonate, must be dissolved in cold water. The liquids should be tested once a month. For this purpose an ounce of each liquid is drawn off and the two are mixed in a 16-oz. receptacle, which should quickly become filled with foam. Mr. Williams mentioned some successful tests, and considered the system promising for lessening the dangers of fires on board ship and also the risks in paint and varnish works.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lieut. T. Cunningham (Conningsham, R.G.A.) has been promoted captain on completion of his thirteen years' service.

The Rev. Copley Moyle returned from the North to-day by R.M.S. 'Empress of Japan'.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

One fatal case of plague was reported to-day from Third Street.

Dr. Hirai, Japanese adviser to China on railroad matters, has arrived in Peking.

Several small landslides have occurred in the Peak district as the result of the heavy rains.

Edward J. Ellis and Cecil F. Alexander, two new recruits for the Hongkong Police Force, arrived by the Simla yesterday.

John Porter Calloun, who was in Hongkong in 1881, is inquired for. He is entitled to a share of an estate in America.

During a little over a week five bodies were taken from the River Thames between Greenwich and Chelsea—three men and two women.

The police seized a box on the Wing Lok wharf last night which had been left unattended. It was found to contain a rifle, two revolvers, and some ammunition.

Six Ananites appeared at the Magistrate's court this morning, charged by Inspector E. O'Sullivan with having in their possession at Tai Kok Tsui some cast-iron bombs, dynamite, chloride of potash, fuses, detonators, etc. Inspector O'Sullivan applied for a formal remand, and this was granted.

Special arrangements have been made this year by the river police, and others, with a view to avoiding, if possible, the large number of suicides which usually occur in the Thames during June, those for that month being always more than for any other month in the year.

Before Mr. Hazland at the Magistrate's court to-day a Japanese seaman was charged by Inspector Kerr with wounding another Japanese on board the s.s. Toei Maru in the harbour. Defendant pleaded guilty, and the case was remanded for a week, the complaint being in hospital and unable to appear.

At the Magistrate's court this morning before Mr. Melhorne, a Chinese was charged with having in his possession a quantity of detestable liquors, including wine, champagne, brandy and liqueurs, on which no duty had been paid. Defendant landed from the s.s. Korea, and was stopped in Connaught Road by Excise Officers. Mr. Holmes appeared for the defence. A fine of \$80 was imposed, and the liquors were ordered to be forfeited.

On a holiday tour round the world, Malati, the celebrated magician and sleight-of-hand expert, has arrived in Hongkong from Manila. Last evening a large party consisting chiefly of Presencos assembled by invitation at the Hongkong Hotel to witness an exhibition of Mr. Malati's magic, and all came away thoroughly mystified by what they had seen, greatly impressed by his truly remarkable skill, and with very pleasant memories of his genial, unpretentious personality. Unlike most exponents of his craft, Malati carries no apparatus, and he courts the closest inspection in the performance of his truly remarkable tricks. Mr. Malati has decided to give a wider circle the opportunity of judging of his remarkable skill, his first performance having been fixed for To-day next at the Peak Hotel.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Foreign Coinage Bills.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. H.E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.O.M.G., presiding. There were also present:

Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Secretary.
Hon. Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, K.C. Attorney General.
Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Colonial Treasurer.
Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.
Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Registrar General.
Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messen, Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hon. Sir Kai Ho Kai, K.L., M.B., C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. War Yux, C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. C. Macrae, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. S. Snelgrove.
Hon. Mr. David Lindsay.
Mr. C. Clements, Clerk of Council.

FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following recommendations for financial votes made by H.E. the Governor, were referred to the Finance Committee for consideration: \$888 for the Department of Education, being \$630 for the personal emoluments of nine student interpreters and \$248 for incidental expenses of the Director of Education; \$2,375 in aid of the rate Medical Department, personal emoluments, civil hospital, second assistant analyst at \$360 per annum from 2nd June to 31st December, \$2,367, and civil hospital, conveyance allowance at \$300 per annum for same period, \$400, \$10,800 in aid of the rate Police and Prison Departments: furniture, \$300, incidental expenses, \$1,200, launches and boats, stores, \$2,500, secret service, \$6,000, subsistence of prisoners, \$800, and \$15,248 in aid of the rate Miscellaneous Services, compensation to the Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.

On the motion of the Hon. Attorney-General, a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Official Signatures Fees Ordinance, 1888, was read a first time. In moving the resolution he said the Bill was quite formal, and he did not propose to say anything upon it at this stage.

Foreign coins.

The Council went into committee to consider the provisions of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to prohibit the importation and circulation of certain foreign coins.

The Hon. Sir Kai Ho Kai drew attention to the fact that there was a large number of junk owners in the Colony who received payment for freight and passage, money in Chinese coins. The junk masters were questioned when they arrived to spend their money here on the purchase of goods, and he considered some provision should be made in the Bill to enable such people to have Chinese money in their possession until such time as they could exchange it.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary stated that junk masters doing such business would be granted an annual licence to meet the circumstances mentioned.

The Hon. Sir Kai Ho Kai expressed himself as satisfied with this arrangement. He also drew attention to the case of travelling traders, who were generally attached to some firm, either as agents or commission agents, many of whom came from places where there were no foreign banks to purchase stock in the Colony. It would do a great deal of harm to the trade of the Colony if provision was not made to enable such traders to bring into the Hongkong a certain amount of foreign coin, so long as provision was made to prevent it circulating here.

His Excellency observed that they must keep track of the money, which was brought in; it would not do to allow any trader to bring in money.

The Hon. Member said all such traders were connected in some way with firms in the Colony and they might be granted a licence.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary said the general licence granted to the firm would cover any such trader.

The Hon. Member said if he had an assurance that traders would be included in the licence he thought the merchants would be satisfied.

The Hon. Mr. Hewitt said with regard to the traders, presumably they were engaged in business and would carry in a very short time that they could not pass Chinese money. Surely they could get Hongkong coins in the country and they could bring it here as well as they could Chinese money. Any such permit would benefit the smallest possible number, and would not affect the regular traders.

Sir Kai Ho Kai said that in all European countries there were exchange banks, but in the interior of China, money had to be carried bodily into the country. Points would not have the trouble of carrying notes, and money if they had reliable native banks, and places would not deal with a native banker, as they had no confidence with him. It might be different in a few years, however. He feared that they should have a British circulation in the colony, but they should not spoil the trade of the Colony by introducing too strict a measure to obtain that purpose.

His Excellency said that he would be granted to far as possible to meet the difficulties.

The Bill was left in Committee.

FOREIGN CURRENCY NOTES.

The Council went into committee to consider the provisions of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to prohibit the circulation of foreign notes. August 1st was fixed as the date on which the Ordinance shall come into operation, and without amendment the Bill was passed.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION.

The Bill entitled 'An Ordinance to authorise the appropriation of a supplementary sum of \$38,000.37 to defray the charges of the year 1912', which had been referred to the Finance Committee for report, was passed without amendment. The Council was adjourned till this day fortnight.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee, held after the Council meeting, the Hon. Colonial Secretary presiding, the financial notes referred for report were recommended for payment.

KILLED BY PIRATES.

A VICTIM'S ESTATE.

Before Mr. Justice Kemp in the Summary Court this morning Chan Ping Nam, an administrator of the estate of Chan Ping Wai, deceased, sued Lai Tan Shan and the Lin Fuk Yuen shop, claiming the sum of \$419.73, being as to \$300, principal lent by the deceased to the defendant, and as to \$119.73, interest thereon.

Mr. Jackson, of Messrs Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner for the defendant.

Mr. Jackson said the plaintiff was suing on behalf of the widow of the deceased, who was an accountant on a junk and was killed by pirates.

The defence was a contention that the money had been repaid.

The hearing was adjourned.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF A GENERAL.

ANOTHER "GROSS EXAGGERATION."

PEKING, June 20.

Peking was greatly affected by the news of the attempted suicide of General Chang Fang-chin, Director of Paoingfu Military College, and was greatly pleased by a later report that the wound was not yet proved fatal. A Japanese doctor who is attending him thinks there is a possibility of his recovery. — N. C. Daily News.

HIPPODROME CIRCUS.

We are asked to draw the attention of our readers to the final Matinee to be held on Saturday afternoon at 4 p.m., when a specially attractive programme will be provided for the young folks.

The audience last night was not quite so large as usual, but notwithstanding this all the artists acquitted themselves admirably and were greatly appreciated in their various clever turns. Happily there was no occasion for an interruption of a policeman in one of the amusing items.

To-night, Mr. Byssak presents \$50, to the best amateur rider and the show concludes its performance on Saturday evening, thereafter proceeding to Canton.

RUMOURED VISIT OF GERMAN EMPEROR TO ENGLAND.

In naval circles at Portsmouth it is stated, says the London Daily Telegraph of May 27th, that during the month of August the Kaiser will pay a visit to England. He will, it is believed, be accompanied by the best ships of his fleet, and will be met at Spithead by King George and the principal battleships and cruisers of the British Navy. Their Majesties will review the fleets before landing at Portsmouth and proceeding to London.

No official confirmation of this rumour, however, be procured, but it is fully believed to be correct.

IN SOME DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE.

Strange as it may seem, the only perfectly satisfactory method of communicating the exact Greenwich time from the Royal Observatory to the other end of the world is by means of a chronometer.

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THE BANU N. CASE.

Charge Against An Austrian.

At the Criminal Sessions this morning, before Chief Justice Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., and a jury, the hearing was resumed of charges against Anton Hauler, a Hungarian subject, who stands indicted on several counts with being in possession of certain papers and materials for the purpose of manufacturing counterfeits to bank notes.

The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, K.C., instructed by Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, prosecuted; prisoner, who was defended by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. H. C. Faithfull, pleaded not guilty to all the charges in the indictment.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Lockyer, Deacon and Harston, watched the case for the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. W. G. G. Worcester (German), H. F. Barros, T. Hill, E. W. White, A. R. Uchmann, J. H. Underwood, and F. M. Garcia.

The evidence was interpreted in Russian to the prisoner by Miss K. M. Massey.

Giving evidence after we went to press yesterday afternoon Li, a clerk in the Central Police Station, spoke of the interview he had with prisoner in company with the witness Weigall. Prisoner told him he could make two false notes from every note he was supplied with at different times. Witness told him he wanted forgeries made from \$5,000 worth of notes in denominations of \$5, \$10 and \$50 of notes of various banks. There was some conversation about a house which witness told prisoner he had secured for him to work in, and prisoner showed him some bank-note impressions. He said he was sorry that he could not commence to work for witness that evening, as he had been summoned to Poonosa. During the conversation there was a knock at the door. Inspector Watts entered with two European detectives, and prisoner was arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin, Li said when prisoner represented to him that he was making a bank note from impressions he knew it was a trick, and that prisoner already had a real note in the book into which the impressions were put, because Weigall told him. When he had the book of the door prisoner put the impressions under his coat on the bed.

Inspector Watt stated that when he entered the prisoner's room to arrest him, prisoner faintly. In the room were found various things, including the impressions, genuine notes, and a Browning automatic pistol, with the magazine fully loaded.

Next day, the Inspector continued, prisoner sent a message to him, and in the cell asked if the case was entirely in his hands, and on learning that it was, offered to give him \$5,000 if he would turn up the three bank-note impressions. Witness added that Hauler spoke fluent English to him on each occasion that he conversed with him.

In reply to Mr. Jenkin, Inspector Watt stated that it was untrue that before he made certain statements in the cells prisoner asked to have an interpreter, but was refused. On the first occasion that Weigall gave information he said he thought Wagner was trying to get money from Chinese by means of a confidence trick.

Mr. Jenkin asked the Inspector if he had served in the police force at Home, and on learning that he had, asked if he knew that a man for attempting to work the confidence trick was tried as a rogue and vagabond in the police court, and was not indicted?

Have you often induced people to practice crime?—I have not many a trap. Did you ever set traps at Home?

Yes.

And did your superiors ever commend you?—I only did my duty.

Mr. Jenkin then called the Inspector's attention to the instructions to constables by Baron Brampton in the preface to the Police Code, urging that the prevention of crime was better than convictions, and asked if the Inspector in this case thought he prevented crime?

Inspector Watt said he detected crime. You detected a crime brought about by you, you did not detect a crime already committed. Couldn't you have gone to this man Hauler and warned him or else have had him banished?—I could, but I acted under instructions from my superiors.

Who gave you the instructions?—Mr. King.

Mr. Browne, the Government analyst, was the first witness called this morning. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Browne described the properties of the chemicals found by the police in the prisoner's room at the Grand Hotel, and he agreed with Mr. Jenkin that all had domestic uses and were such as were usually found in any household. He also told the Court how he took impressions from banknotes, similar to those seized by means of oil of cloves, in which he soaked the notes, afterwards pressing them. This morning Mr. Browne described some rolls of paper also seized by the police, and said one particular parcel was similar to that used in the manufacture of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank notes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin, Mr. Browne agreed that apart from the case to which the chemicals were alleged to have been put, they were very harmless.

The chemicals included oil of cloves, crocoite, carbonate of soda and carbolic acid.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Jenkin, addressing the jury, said he hated to say anything about the police of this Colony or any community, because it had always been his pleasure to find among the members of the police force some personal friends, but when he was defending a man in the dock it became his duty to put aside personal feelings and say what he thought about their action. One of the maxims of English criminal law, applicable wherever it was administered to persons of no matter what nationality, was that a man should not be made to incriminate himself. In this case he said Hauler had been made to incriminate himself. He did not know what view the jury took of it, but the view he took, not only as a member of the law, but also as man to man, was that the action of the police in this case, did not redound to their credit, and that anything which Hauler did in consequence of that action was not a crime within the meaning of the section under which the charges were laid. He pointed out that until directly requested to do so by the police officer Hauler made no impression of notes. He was led by a man who admitted that he was an ex-convict, a man sufficiently clever to betray his acquaintance of Shanghai, to do something wrong. Weigall, whose morals were so light that he felt compelled to communicate with the police when he imagined Hauler was going to do something wrong, entrapped him into doing something which was a breach of the laws of the Colony. He challenged the Attorney-General to prove that Hauler was in possession of the impressions for the purpose named in the indictment. He submitted that all he had the impressions for was to work the "book trick."

The substitution of a real note for an impression, he was astounded when he heard the case to hear him say that Hauler was led on by the police until he had committed a breach of the law. Returning again to the antecedents of the man Weigall, he submitted that they go up to his credit that the jury could say that no attention should be paid to what he had said against the prisoner.

The Attorney-General in his address to the jury said that in his experience the use of traps by the police was very general in most of the Colonies of which he had had experience.

The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty, and sentence was deferred till Saturday, when a legal point will be argued by Mr. Jenkin.

TROUBLE ON A STEAMER.

Seaman Wounded.

At the Magistrate's court this morning before Mr. Hazland, a Chinese stoker was charged with wounding another Chinese with a knife on board the British steamer Hong Wan 1, on the high seas on the 25th inst.

Inspector Kerr said that the complainant was head fireman on the steamer, and told the defendant to move some cinders. At the time defendant was opening a tin of milk, and told complainant that he would come as soon as he had finished the milk.

Defendant alleged that the complainant struck him, and, having a knife in his hand, he stabbed the complainant, and afterwards threw the knife overboard.

Acting Sergeant Moody deposed to boarding the vessel the previous morning and arresting the defendant.

The case was remanded for a week.

CLAIMANTS WANTED.

We are asked by the Hongkong Police to state that the following articles have been found in pawnshops by the police and await claimants:

I doubt one gold watch with a fine "A" Carver's inside.

I open face gold watch with gold chain and appendages.

\$ gold watch chain.

UNINVITED DOCTOR.

Mrs. Katherine B. Hollens, Ballater-road, Brixton, was at Lambeth County Court awarded £25 in her claim for damages for assault against Dr. James A. Tolmie, Brompton-road, Lee.

She alleged that while she was in bed asleep Dr. Tolmie pushed past Mrs. Kooly, who opened the door, entered her bedroom, awoke her, examined her, and tore off a plaster which her doctor had applied. She had met with an accident, and Dr. Tolmie came from an insurance company.

Dr. Tolmie said he entered the house at the invitation of Mrs. Kooly and removed the plaster at the request of the plaintiff.

BANK NOTES FOR BONFIRES.

The timely discovery of 2023 in notes in an old pillow case provided their being burned as rubbish at Fortobello, Edinburgh, recently.

The pillow case was given by a coal dealer to a boy collecting material for a bonfire, and the notes, wrapped in a flour bag, were found when the boy showed the pillow case to his mother. The notes had belonged to a woman who recently died, her son having found the pillow case, and having discovered that there was anything valuable in it.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

RUSSIA'S MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

READY TO COPE WITH A "FRIENDLY NATION."

St. Petersburg, June 26. In the Duma, the Reporter of the Army Committee asked what steps were being taken to meet the unexampled efforts of a friendly neighbouring State.

The Chief of the General Staff replied that there had been lavish expenditure on new fortresses, and it had been decided to provide the Army with new Howitzers, as well as provide the infantry with machine guns. Much had been done to accelerate the mobilization of the transport. It had also been proposed to construct a network of strategic roads and railways on the western frontier. Everything had been done to provide for the Army's readiness in war. Russia now had six ships of the latest, so-called "Dreadnought" type, capable of coping with any of Germany's eleven, only eight of which came up to the standard of the Russian dirigibles. Finally, a Bill was drafted considerably strengthening the Army by new bodies of infantry and cavalry, and increasing the field artillery. All this entailed great sacrifices of men and money. He returned thanks for the Duma's co-operation in the past, and appealed for a continuance.

HOME CRICKET.

London, June 25. Gloucestershire beat Kent at Bristol by six wickets.

Yorkshire beat Warwickshire by 89 runs at Sheffield.

Middlesex beat Nottingham at Lords by 14 runs.

Lancashire beat Leicestershire at Leicester by seven wickets.

Sussex beat Hampshire at Brighton by 155 runs.

RENEWED FIGHTING AT TETUAN.

SPANIARDS VICTORIOUS.

London, June 26. Heavy fighting continues around Tetuan, in which the Spaniards have been generally victorious. They have, however, sustained considerable losses.

ATTORNEY GENERAL AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE PASSED.

London, June 25. Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney General, was given a great reception by his constituents at Reading. A resolution was adopted, with four dissentients, condemning "the vile and gross calumnies" on the Attorney General, and assuring Sir Rufus Isaacs of the confidence of the electors.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, in acknowledgment, recapitulated his defence. There might still be noxious words attempting to raise their heads, he said, but he would let them remain. He was satisfied with the resolution of the House of Commons.

TURKISH POLITICS.

TWELVE PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

Constantinople, June 25. Twelve of the conspirators, who were condemned for complicity in the assassination of the Grand Vizier, were publicly executed in Bayazid Square. They showed the utmost bravery, some giving short addresses.

FARM LABOURERS ON STRIKE.

DISTURBANCES IN LIVERPOOL.

London, June 26. A strike has broken out among the farm labourers in the North-West of Lancashire, and is proving disastrous to farmers. Produce is deteriorating, and advanced to six times the ordinary value. Some disturbances have arisen, strikers holding up waggons bound for Liverpool.

ECONOMY IN THE END.

It costs but a small amount to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always in your medicine chest, and it is economy in the end. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HOME RACING.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.

London, June 26.

Result:—
The Tilt 1
Wilfrid 2
Grave Creek 3
Betting:—8 to 1 The Tilt; 100 to 1 Wilfrid; 100 to 5 Grave Creek.
Thirteen ran; won by 1½ lengths, a head separating second and third. Midas was favourite at 3 to 1.

ALEXANDRA DAY.

A HUGE SUCCESS.

London, June 26.

Alexandra Day (Wednesday) was a huge success. Society leaders and girls garbed in white selling roses on behalf of the hospitals. Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra and Princess Mary, drove fourteen miles round London thanking the flower sellers.

THE BALKAN FERMENT.

SERVIA'S POSITION.

Belgrade, June 25. M. Pasic will re-construct the Cabinet without the Ministers of War and Justice, and he will go to St. Petersburg shortly.

It is reported that Servia has accepted arbitration at the instance of Great Britain, who support the Russian standpoint.

The situation is regarded with optimism in Belgrade, and it is now believed that the four Premiers will confer in St. Petersburg and arrange a peaceful settlement.

PRESIDENT POINCARE IN ENGLAND.

London, June 25.

At the banquet held in his honour in Buckingham Palace, in reply to the King's speech of welcome, President Poincaré expressed his thanks for the warm welcome accorded him, and alluded to the Anglo-French friendship of today, as being rooted in the popular soul. He also extolled the popular work of France and Britain in maintaining peace. He added, "This hearty welcome will excite a general sentiment of joy and gratitude among my fellow-countrymen. The friendship between the two countries is deeply implanted in the minds of both peoples, and history and time will develop it. The blessings of the understanding have been appreciated by the two Governments during the grave events of the past months."

PRESIDENT'S BUSY DAY.

The President started a busy day in pleasant weather with early visits to the French Hospital and French Institute, where he distributed gifts to the poor. He was enthusiastically cheered while motorizing through the streets. He afterwards received the diplomatic body at St. James' Palace.

THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

President Poincaré, with an escort of Life Guards, drove from St. James' Palace to the Guildhall Banquet. The city was a blaze of colour with troop-lined streets, and the President was warmly cheered.

The guests included the Duke of Connaught and other members of the Royal family, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, members and ex-members of the Cabinet, representatives of the Dominions, and Diplomats.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the health of the President, affirmed that the visit would strengthen the Anglo-French bonds of cordial sympathy and friendship.

President Poincaré, replying, traced the history of the entente, and declared that to-day the friendship of the two nations had become, if possible, strengthened. He reaffirmed that no longer could an international incident occur without their co-operation, which, however, would not exclude any other Power, and tended towards the maintenance of European peace.

The President returned to St. James' Palace via the Embankment, receiving another ovation.

THE PRESIDENT AS HOST.

President Poincaré will entertain their Majesties at a banquet at the French Embassy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ESPIONAGE IN ENGLAND.

GERMAN SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

London, June 26.

A German dentist, named William Klare, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for obtaining a secret naval book from Portsmouth Dockyard.

SPORTING.

Billiards.

The end of the first year's competition for the Volunteer Challenge Cup was reached last night when the Royal Engineers (A) defeated the 83rd Coy., R.G.A., at the Soldiers' Club.

Loc. Cpl. Brown, R. E. (A) and Gunnery Tyrell, 83rd Coy., R.G.A., were the first pair, and a good game was witnessed. Tyrell even accumulated 31 when Brown had only made 9. Brown then came along in rare style and was the first to reach 50, being 2 in front. Tyrell again led 70 to 30, but Brown won off again making his first 100 to 80. A good effort by the Engineer realised a break of 29, which took him well to the front, and increasing his lead towards the end he won by 34 points. Breaks: Brown, 29, 14, 12, 12, 11; Tyrell, 11, 11. Scores:—Loc. Cpl. Brown, 200; Gunnery Tyrell, 168.

The final pair were Serg. Heatley, R. E. (A) and Serg. Erwood, 83rd Coy., R.G.A. Although the Engineers had won the match, and with it the cup, there was plenty of interest in the game, and a large number of spectators was present. This game was twice interrupted, first by the lights going out for some time, and then by some water coming through the ceiling. Having got over these difficulties the game went on, and was very even, the scores being 25 all and 61-51 in favour of Erwood. Both players approached the 100 with little between them, Erwood reaching that number first with a lead of 5. Heatley then made ground and sat 150 was 25 points to the good; later Erwood made a nice break of 20 but Heatley won the game by 12 points. Breaks: Heatley, 12, 11, 10; Erwood, 20, 14. Scores:—Serg. Heatley, 200; Serg. Erwood, 188.

The P. E. (A) this was seven out of the eight games played in this match which they won by the large margin of 233 points. The final scores are:—Royal Engineers (A), 1878; 83rd Coy., R. G. A., 1345.

The Royal Engineers (A) have become the first winners of the Volunteer trophy in splendid fashion. In succession, 88th Coy., R. G. A., D. C. L. L. (A), 87th Coy., R. G. A. (B), and 83rd Coy., R. G. A. have succumbed to their prowess with the cue. Of the 32 games played in these four matches the Royal Engineers (A) have won 20 and lost only three. They have set up a record in the first year of the Cup that will be hard to equal. Their team, which has played throughout both this and Soldiers' Club Shield, without a change, is:—Serg. Major Morgan, Q. M. Sgt. Colledge, Serg. Heatley, (Captain), Serg. Regan, Corp. Walden, Corp. Gunter, Loc. Cpl. Brown and Sapper Cox. They still have an outstanding game to play in the final of the Soldiers' Club Shield versus Hongkong Volunteers, the players being Captain Lamley, Hongkong Volunteers and Serg. Heatley, R. E. the Volunteers enjoying a lead of 65 points.

The first round of the handicap for members of the R.G.A. Sergeants' Mess, Victoria Barracks, resulted as follows (games of 100 up):—Sgt. Smith (over 5) beat Sgt. Sandford (over 3) by 12. Sgt. Cambridge (over 90) beat Serg. Major Johnston (over 23) by 40. Sgt. Gaffney received a walk-over. Sgt. Low (over 35) beat O. S. M. Gillman (over 120) by 6. Sgt. Hare (over 140) beat Serg. Major Cutler (over 18) by 30. Remainder byes.

Water Polo.

In a friendly game at the V. R. C. bath yesterday evening, the V. R. C. easily defeated the 88th Coy., R. G. A. by 5 goals to nil.

87th Coy., R.G.A. v. 83rd Coy., R.G.A.

In a Gazetted Cup League game at Stonecutter's yesterday evening, 87th Coy., R.G.A. was a well contested game by 4 goals to 2. Bacon and Bancroft each scored twice for the winners and Cutler notched the losers two goals.

Lawn Bowls Championship.

W. Russell, Kewton, the present champion, played W. Cameron, Police, yesterday at the Civil Service Club grounds, and an interesting game ended in a win for the champion by 21 points to 20.

FIRST-AID FOR DEAD MAN.

A competition in connection with the St. John Ambulance Brigade at East Greenwich had a dramatic sequel.

Four employees of the South Metropolitan Gas Company were competing for the "Good Samaritan" trophy, and so it was customary, each man had a patient upon whom he demonstrated his first-aid skill. In the course of the various tests one of the competitors went to his patient and was horrified to find that the man was dead. A doctor was hurriedly called, but could do nothing.

HACKETT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, June 24.

The annual opening of Hackett Medical College took place to-day in the Presbyterian Church in the Western suburb of Canton. The large Church was fully taxed to receive the many hundreds who were present, and seating capacity was not available for all who desired to attend the exercises. The church is located on one of the principal streets, close to the college, and easy of access to the students. The building affords every facility for institutional work, and is well adapted, by careful construction and ventilation, to the convenience and comfort of a large audience. The audience room was beautifully decorated, and the decorations were numerous and gave much evidence of care and taste on the part of the students who supervised the decorations. This commencement is one of the most popular in the city, and is attended by high officials and many of the literary class, including graduates from foreign colleges and universities.

In the absence of the dean, Dr. Mary Fulton, the direction of exercises was in care of Dr. Mary Miles, who has been for many years one of the prominent lecturers in the college.

Dr. T. D. Cheah, U.S. Consul General, who presided, welcomed the audience, and spoke in high commendation of the beneficent effects that had followed the introduction of medical instruction and the erection of hospitals in so many parts of China.

The address by Mr. Li Shi Fan, a graduate of the medical department of Edinburgh University, was of superior order, and made very plain the need of wide-spread medical education based upon the best instruction of ablest teachers. Mr. Li mentioned frequently the high quality of the teaching of the Hackett medical college, one of the three in the city to receive full recognition by highest official authorities.

Graduating exercises were held upon the evening of June 24, and a large number of physicians to meet the demands made by an increasing knowledge of the effective application of Western methods both to prevent and to overcome disease, and to instruct the people in the rudiments of sanitation and hygiene.

Dr. E. C. Macle, lecturer in the college, spoke of the progress made in medical science, and of the need of thoroughly equipped young physicians to labour among the poor, and to promote a knowledge of the conditions essential to the maintenance of vitality and vigour.

The addresses were interspersed with music, and the singing by Mr. Sutton and by Mrs. Chang Ho, and Miss Wong, was highly appreciated and warmly applauded.

SMOKING MOTHERS.

LORD MATHUR'S REPROOF.

Women smokers were condemned in a lecture by Field-Marshal Lord Methuen at the Royal Army Temperance Association meeting in London. He said: "The total abstainer and the temperance man have an enormous pull when they leave the Army. Especially does that refer to motor-car drivers. Some day there will be a crusade against smoking mothers in a way that will be a warning to all."

"How public opinion has changed! I remember the time when the idea of a woman smoking would have been of upbraid in society. That is all changed. Let me ask you honestly, does a woman know the sense of proportion as a man does? She has a craving for smoking. You will find it very easy to smoke from morning to night, and doing so much harm to her nerves as many would do by drinking. It is because one glances another smoke that she smokes—because she sees her mother smoking."

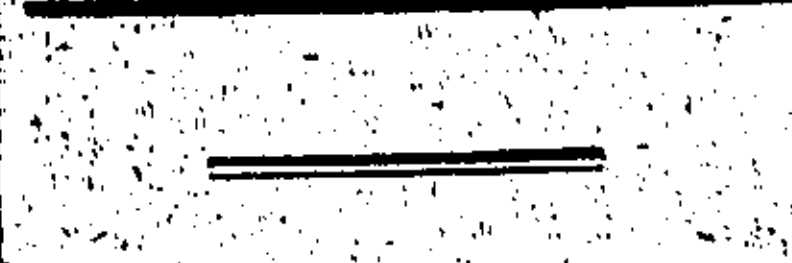
CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, and the sufferer quickly healed. For the household it is just such an emergency preparation as every family should be provided with. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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McCARTY'S TRAGIC DEATH.

FAMOUS BOXER KILLED IN A CONTEST.

Calgary (Alberta), Saturday, May 24. A painful sensation was caused in sporting circles to-day by the tragic death of Luther McCarty, the young heavy-weight champion and "white horse" McCarty, more confident in himself than on any previous occasion, was engaged in the ring here with Arthur Pelky, the Massachusetts champion, a ten-round contest having been arranged by Tommy Burns. In the very first round Pelky sent his opponent to the floor, and to the horror of everybody, the fallen boxer failed to rise. He was carried unconscious out of the ring, and died half an hour or so later.

The match was an open-air one, and had been arranged to take place in the exhibition grounds as one of the features of Empire Day celebrations. The referee was Eddie S. Smith, of Chicago.

McCarty seemed perfectly fit when he entered the ring, laughing and joking with his seconds until time was called. He had been given a substantial guarantee, and made no secret of the fact that he regarded the fight as a specially easy thing. There was a large crowd of spectators, and the contest aroused considerable interest and excitement.

BLOW ON THE HEART.

At the outset both men sparred for an opening, and McCarty landed a telling blow on Pelky's jaw. A clinch followed, and then Pelky got in a heavy right swing to his opponent's heart. McCarty, after evading slightly, fell to the ground, where he lay utterly prostrated, his opponent regarding him with amazement as the final "ten" was counted.

The spectators were even more staggered than Pelky, and when the champion failed to come up to time the view became general that the whole thing was a "frame-up." Angry shouts were raised, and an attempt was made to storm the ring, but the mounted police who were in attendance drove the crowd back.

Then it was seen that McCarty was in the hands of the doctors. The latter did what they could, by means of hypodermic injections and other treatment, to restore him to consciousness, but their efforts were of no avail, and the horror-stricken spectators were shortly afterwards informed that he was dead. The fight had only lasted four rounds.

Pelky, who was deeply distressed at the tragedy, was taken into custody, but was subsequently released on bail. It is believed that death was due either to organic heart disease or to cardiac paralysis.

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